

IDEAS.

"Am I my brother's keeper?" Yes, if you are a true man.

Moral prostitution is established in a town before the saloon is.

It is difficult to forgive a man to whom we have been mean.

The outside view of a stained glass window is not very attractive; it is so with religion.

Sow some of your wheat stubble in cow peas; they will grow with the crab grass and make rich hay.

Take Notice.

On Sunday, July 14, Bro. Dodwell, of THE CITIZEN, will preach at Wallace Methodist Church.

The CITIZEN wants ten more student-agents, and will pay liberally for good work. Call or write for our Special Offer.

A convention of the County Sunday School Association will be held in Berea, Wednesday, July 31. Prof. E. A. Fox, of Louisville, State Secretary of the Association, will be present.

FROM THE WIDE WORLD.

News of renewed persecutions of Christian Converts continue to come from China.

Havana has no yellow fever cases this summer for the first time in its history as a city.

Several of the newspapers of Cuba have recently printed articles in favor of annexation of the Island to the United States.

Gen. Maximo Gomez, the commander of the insurgents during the Cuban war for independence, visited President McKinley this week.

IN OUR OWN COUNTRY.

The last of the volunteer troops have arrived from Manila.

The Mississippi Valley has been suffering from a very unusual drought.

The output of gold from the Klondike for the season is estimated at \$20,000,000.

The valuation of property in Oklahoma this year is expected to exceed \$70,000,000.

The President's proclamation for the opening to public settlement of the Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache Indian reservations in Oklahoma was issued Monday.

The 20th Annual Convention of the Christian Endeavors met in Cincinnati, July 6-8. Many thousand Endeavors were in attendance from all parts of the country.

The Post-office Department has determined to exclude from second-class postal rates all fake newspapers and publications that rely on gift and guessing enterprises to secure a circulation.

The President's proclamation declaring free trade with Porto Rico on and after July 25, will be issued as soon as he receives an official copy of the resolutions adopted by the legislature of Porto Rico.

A committee of fifteen of the most prominent educators in the country have under consideration the establishment of a national university, non-denominational, non-sectarian, not under government control, to be located in the city of Washington.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY.

The Burt & Brabb Mill Co., of Ford, have 14,000,000 feet of lumber in their yard.

The tobacco barn of John Murray at Paint Lick, was burned with about 40,000 lbs. of tobacco last week.

Sixty-eight bullet holes were found in the body of John Combs murdered in a "blind tiger" on Buckhorn Creek, Knott County.

Milton Keddall, of Lexington, is heir to 24,000 acres of land in Texas, 5,000 acres of which are in the Beaumont oil fields.

Andrew Carnegie cabled the mayor of Covington, July 4, that he would provide \$20,000 toward the construction of an auditorium in Covington.

Young Gore, a highly respected farmer, living about a mile from Princeton, was killed Monday while saving the life of a child from a runaway horse.

Deputy Internal Revenue Collector Yates destroyed an illicit still in Hardin County last Friday night. The still had a capacity of 50 gallons a day.

Judge Buckley, of the Louisville Police Court, decided on Monday that Louisville's Sunday law is inoperative because it is special instead of general legislation.

A Good Kind of Ability—The Ability to Find Work.

A good many people are poorly clad and poorly fed and have nothing to give to the preacher, and if you ask them the reason they will tell you it is because they haven't had a chance to work.

Now in nine cases out of ten it is their own fault that they have been idle. The first thing by which a man is tested is by his ability to get something to do. The probability is that a man who can not get a job would not be able to hold a job if he had it.

We repeat it, the great test of a man's ability is that he should be able to get work.

Perhaps we ought to go further back and say that the best test of a man is that he should wish to work, that he should desire to have money in his pocket, a roof over his head, a horse to ride on, and a comfortable place for his children. A man who amounts to nothing desires these things, and he desires them so much that he is willing to work for them, and more than this, he desires them so much that he is bound to work for them, and like the old Roman he'll "find a way or make it."

If he does not find work in the place where he is, he starts out and looks for it. If he does not find a job the first time he applies, he will try again, and again and again. If he does not find the kind of work he prefers, he will take the kind of work he can get. If he does not get as much pay as he thinks he deserves, he will start in at low pay and make himself so useful that his employer can not get along without him and will raise his wages.

The man who is bound to succeed will have his eyes open for chances in every direction. He will prefer to raise something rather than to make money just by trading.

The able and enterprising man will be what we call thrifty. He will be busy on a rainy day mending his harness. He will have something to do in the long winter evenings, putting splint bottoms into chairs, whittling out ax handles, etc.

When he is not working at his crops, he will be improving his barn and fences. He will take a newspaper and read what other folks in the world are doing. He will get the best varieties of fruit for his garden and orchard, and the best kind of stock for his barn yard. He will bring up his children to work. And all this prosperity has its beginnings in two things: First, in his desire and determination that he would not be a "no account dead-beat," and second, in his determination to be engaged in some useful and profitable employment every working day in the year.

THE MARKETS.

AS REPORTED BY

A. G. NORMAN & CO.,

CINCINNATI, July 9.

CATTLE—Common.....	\$2.50 @	\$3.40
" Butchers.....	4.40 @	5.00
" Shippers.....	4.60 @	5.25
CALVES—Choice.....	6.00 @	6.50
" Large Common.....	4.00 @	5.00
HOGS—Common.....	4.30 @	5.65
" Fair, good light.....	5.90 @	6.00
" Packing.....	6.00 @	6.10
SHEEP—Good to choice.....	3.00 @	3.50
" Common to fair.....	2.25 @	2.85
LAMBS—Good to choice.....	5.00 @	5.75
" Common to fair.....	3.25 @	4.75

WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	65
CORN—No. 2 mixed.....	47
OATS—No. 2 ".....	32 1/2
RYE—No. 2 ".....	50 @
FLOUR—Winter patent.....	3.40 @
" " fancy.....	2.90 @
" Family.....	2.20 @
MILL FEED.....	12.00 @
HAY—No. 1 Timothy.....	12.25 @
" No. 2 ".....	10.50 @
" No. 1 Clover.....	8.50 @
" No. 2 ".....	7.50 @

POULTRY—	
Springers per lb.....	14 @
Fryers ".....	10 @
Heavy hens ".....	8
Light hens ".....	9
Roosters ".....	4
Turkey hens ".....	5
Toms ".....	6
Ducks ".....	6
Eggs—Fresh near by.....	9
" Goose.....	9

HIDES—Wet salted.....	6 @
" No 1 dry salt.....	9 @
" Bull.....	5 @
" Lamb skins.....	40 @
TALLOW—Prime city.....	5 1/2 @
" Country.....	4 1/2 @
WOOL—Unwashed.....	16 @
" medium combing.....	21 @
" Washed long.....	22 @
" Tub washed.....	21 @

FEATHERS—	
Geese, new nearly white.....	34 @
" gray to average.....	28 @
Duck, colored to white.....	28 @
Chicken, white no quills.....	12 @
Turkey, body dry.....	15

State Colored Teacher's Association.

The Colored Teacher's Association met in Berea, July 3, 4, and 5, Rev. J. E. Wood, of Danville, presiding. There were about fifty delegates in attendance.

The first session of the convention met at 7:30 Wednesday night in the College Chapel.

The address of welcome by Prof. Dodge was responded to in a very happy vein by Prof. J. H. Garvin, of Winchester. President Frost, of Berea College, addressed the Association in a speech of about thirty minutes duration.

Pres. Frost in his address emphasized the fact that Berea College stands today, as much committed to and in sympathy with the co-education of the races, as it ever was. Prof. Dodge, in his address of welcome, had spoken at some length upon this same matter. Lack of space forbids detailed report of the convention. The members in attendance considered this meeting the most successful and enjoyable of any in the history of the Association. Of the delegates attending, eight were graduates of Berea College, and ten others had been students in the institution. Prof. F. L. Williams, of Danville, a graduate of Berea, class of '89, was elected President of the Association for the ensuing year. We must not fail to mention Prof. Geo. W. Carver, of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, who was a visitor at the Convention. Mr. Carver is Professor of Agriculture in Tuskegee Institute, and that he was highly appreciated was evidenced by the fact that he was called upon for at least four speeches during the meetings.

Prof. Carver is a revelation. Thursday night the Association was entertained at a banquet in Ladies' Hall, given by Berea College. A delightful repast was partaken of, followed by "a feast of reason and flow of soul."

About seventy-five persons were at the table. Pres. Frost was toastmaster and excelled in the office. The responses to the toasts were excellent, and we wish we could speak of them in detail but must content ourselves by saying they were each one best.

H. A. Laine, a former student of Berea, favored the company with the recital of an original poem, "How Coffee's Mother Saved Shack." This poem we expect to give to THE CITIZEN readers in a short time.

The Convention adjourned sine die Friday, 10:30 a.m.

Soldiers' Picnic.

Circular announcements are being sent to soldiers of the Civil War, living at Berea or in the vicinity, a soldier's picnic for Wed. July 17. It will be held on the grounds of Prof. L. V. Dodge, at Berea, where the delightful gathering of last year took place. The hour for gathering is set at 9 a. m. All widows of comrades are also invited. Such provisions for the table as may be convenient will be welcomed. Mesdames Dodge, Ramsey and Hanson are the table committee.

The following men of the 44th Reg. U. S. V. Inf., lately returned from the Philippines, came in Sunday: W. D. Coyle, musician, Co. L; J. A. Lunsford and Geo. Hodge, privates, Co. L, and R. D. Clements of Co. E. Noah Smith and D. C. Smith, of McKee, Co. I, 41 Reg. V. I., arrived Tuesday. These all enlisted here about twenty months ago.

Hand Forged, Razor Steel Blades.

Send us 24-cent stamps and we will mail you a knife the exact size of this picture; it has 2 blades, and retails generally at 75 cts., but to get you to try them we will send you one for 48 cts. or 24-cent stamps. Your wife wants a pair of SHEARS. We will mail her a pair of 7-inch razor steel shears for 60 cts. or 30-two ct. stamps. We have an 80 page illustrated Catalogue we will mail you free if you ask for it. Address, MAHER & GROSCH CO., 69 Adams St., Toledo, Ohio, and mention THE CITIZEN.

For information address, JOSEPHINE A. ROBINSON, Homespun Exchange Berea, Ky.

Repair That Loom!

Homespun is coming into fashion again, and our girls should keep up the art of spinning. Berea College is finding a market for the products of fireside industry which may bring education and comfort to many homes.

We can pay for well-woven linen 40 cents a yard, jeans 60 cents, linsey 50 cents, well-matched bed coverlets \$4 to \$6. Patent dyes not accepted—old-fashioned indigo preferred.

For information address, JOSEPHINE A. ROBINSON, Homespun Exchange Berea, Ky.

Estray Notice.

I have at my place, two miles south of Berea, one stray horse about 15 hands high, color bay, white feet, star in forehead, barb wire marks on left side.

J. W. BRATCHER.

TO THE DEAF.—A rich lady, cured of her Deafness and Noises in the Head by Dr. Nicholson's Artificial Ear Drums, gave \$25,000 to his Institute, so that deaf people unable to procure the Ear Drums may have them free. Address No. 1314, The Nicholson Institute, 780 Eighth Avenue, New York. 5-20. 02.

Hand Forged, Razor Steel Blades.

Send us 24-cent stamps and we will mail you a knife the exact size of this picture; it has 2 blades, and retails generally at 75 cts., but to get you to try them we will send you one for 48 cts. or 24-cent stamps. Your wife wants a pair of SHEARS. We will mail her a pair of 7-inch razor steel shears for 60 cts. or 30-two ct. stamps. We have an 80 page illustrated Catalogue we will mail you free if you ask for it. Address, MAHER & GROSCH CO., 69 Adams St., Toledo, Ohio, and mention THE CITIZEN.



Catalogue we will mail you free if you ask for it. Address, MAHER & GROSCH CO., 69 Adams St., Toledo, Ohio, and mention THE CITIZEN.

KELLOGG & WITHEBURY, Wholesale Grocers,

Irvine St., Richmond, Ky.

A full line of Staple Groceries carried at all times. Mail and Phone Orders receive prompt shipment.

Charlie Berger Caught in an Elevator and Crushed to Death.

A letter from a lady in Allegheny, Pa., to President Frost contained the following clipping:

"Charles Berger, aged 18 years, a bell boy at the Hotel Schenley, was crushed to death in an elevator shaft at 10:30 last night. Berger, who had been employed but five days ago, was sent to answer a call on the third floor. He took the elevator and when he attempted to get off, his clothing or his shoe caught in the brass fret work, and he was crushed between the cage and the walls. So great was the pressure that the brass work was bent out several inches.

"The noise was plainly heard and Manager Blanchard, accompanied by Col. A. J. Logan, hastened to the scene of the accident. They extricated the body and had it sent home. Berger, who lived at No. 15, Library Place, Allegheny, had made himself quite a favorite among guests of the hotel, despite the short time he had been employed there."

We all knew Charlie Berger. He was a good boy and we have reasons to believe him "Safe in the arms of Jesus."

The accident occurred July 2, and the funeral was July 5.

Disastrous prairie fires are reported from different parts of Kansas.

COOL CLOTHES!!

Splendid assortment of Stylish Flannel Suits, Skeleton Serge, Silk Lustre and Alpaca Coats—just the things to keep you cool on hot days, and priced so you can save.

And you'll find in our store the largest and most up-to-date lines of Neckwear, Shirts, Suspenders, Belts, Gloves, Hosiery, Hats, Shoes, and everything else needful to clothe a man in best style from head to foot. Priced so you will come back again.

COVINGTON & BANKS, Richmond, Ky.

Fine Stock of Ladies' and Men's Trunks, Bags, Suit Cases, etc.

T. C. LOWRY, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Richmond, Ky.

OFFICE IN MOBERLEY BUILDING—MAIN STREET. Collections and Real Estate a Specialty.

E. B. McCOY, Dentist, Berea, Kentucky.

WANTED.—Capable, reliable person in every county to represent large company of solid financial reputation; \$936 salary per year, payable weekly; \$1 per day absolutely sure and all expenses; straight, bona-fide, definite salary, no commission; salary paid each Saturday and expense money advanced each week. STANDARD HOUSE, 34 DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO.

Guaranteed \$900 Salary Yearly.

Men and women of good address to represent us, some to travel appointing agents, others for local work looking after our interests. \$900 salary guaranteed yearly; extra commissions and expenses, rapid advancement, old established house. Grand chance for earnest man or woman to secure pleasant, permanent position and liberal income. New brilliant lines. Write at once.

STAFFORD PRESS, 23 Church St., New Haven, Conn. 9-20.

Every Business needs

GOOD PRINTING

And we can do it at a reasonable price.

DON'T you need some Note Heads, Letter Heads, Statements, Bill Heads, Envelopes, Business Cards, etc., etc. If so write for prices.

STUDENTS' JOB PRINT, Berea, Ky.



A handfull of glasses will not help your eyesight, if you wear them all, unless your vision has been properly tested and the right lens fitted.

That is just where the skill of an optician comes to your aid. If I test your eyes you will be sure of getting the right glasses and will have pleasure and satisfaction in wearing them. EXAMINATION FREE.

T. A. ROBINSON, Welch Block, - - Berea, Ky.

Three Years in Richmond,

And out of all the sets of teeth that have been made at my office, if there is one set or any sets that show any defects, I will make a new set free. We are making the best set of teeth in the world for \$7.50, and if defects show in five years we give you a new set free. This applies to all the teeth I have made or am going to make, the best alloy fills in the world at 75 cents.

DR. HOBSON, Dentist.

Permanently located in the Hobson Building—next door to Government Building, Richmond, - - Kentucky.

Reference, Richmond National Bank. Special Price to Students.

JUNE FURNITURE SALE!

It will be to your interest to inspect our stock before your buy. We have the goods and will certainly meet your views as to prices. Hardwood, Oak and Mahogany Bedroom Suites, Iron Beds and Couches at special bargain prices during the month. Everything in the Furniture Line.

Great Sale on Carpets and Rugs for Cash.

We invite all our Berea Friends and all Citizen subscribers to call and inspect before making purchases.

UNDERTAKING A SPECIALTY.

Day Phone, 73. Night Phone, 66. JO. S. JOPLIN, Richmond, Ky.

SHOE

BARGAIN

SATURDAY

DOUGLAS & CRUTCHER Richmond, Ky.

Men's Tan Shoes.

\$5.00 Shoes for	3.50
\$4.00 " "	3.00
\$3.50 " "	2.00
\$3.00 " "	1.75
Men's Black Box Calf Blucher Shoes,	\$3.00
going now at	\$2.50.

Come early and get your size. Only a limited quantity on hand.

Fall is the Time to Study. Fall Term Opens September 11, 1901.

THE CITIZEN

A Weekly Newspaper.

BEREA, KENTUCKY.

OUR PLATFORM.

This paper aims to bring the best reading to every fire-side. Reading is a great thing, but it makes a big difference what you read.

THE CITIZEN brings, first of all, the news—not every tale of crime or horror, but the important news—the news from Washington and the State capital, from our soldiers in far off islands, from our neighbors everywhere. For the young folks we have a story and a Bible lesson; for housewives, a few new ideas each week which should lighten their labors; for the farmer some valuable hints which will help him to make more from his land and cattle.

We propose to get the best ideas that can be found on all such practical and important matters and pass them around among our readers. The resources of Berea College are not for its students alone. The editor of this paper can at any time step into the largest College library in the State, and he has engaged several of the most distinguished instructors in the College to take charge of special departments in the paper. Those who are visited by THE CITIZEN will know what is going on in the world. Every week it will tell them something worth knowing.

THE CITIZEN is pledged to no party. It is every man's friend. It stands for the things which benefit all—temperance, thrift, kindness, enterprise, and education. And we ask all who believe in these things to subscribe for THE CITIZEN

Madison County.

Mormon Elders are working in and around Brassfield.

According to the Auditor's report, the per capita of the school fund in this county for the year will be \$2.50.

Mrs. Frances Adams, of Waco, was taken to the asylum at Lexington last Thursday; also Lucy White, a colored woman of College Hill.

Robt. E. Little, city editor of the Pantagraph, has severed his connection with that Journal, and has gone to Hendersonville, N. C., to reside.

The Fiscal Courts of Madison and Garrard counties have let the contracts for a new bridge at Paint Lick to the Mt. Vernon Bridge Co., of Mt. Vernon, O.

On July 4, at Panola, B. Kindred shot and instantly killed George Garrett; at Valley View, Reuben Hill shot Grant Coates in the forehead, inflicting a serious wound; at Mallory Springs, John Webb was accidentally shot in the thigh.

Miss Della Fisher, daughter of the late T. M. Fisher, of Richmond, died Sunday at the home of her sister, Mrs. H. B. Hogg, in Richmond. Miss Fisher was an estimable cultured Christian lady, and filled the professorship of Latin in Greensboro College, North Carolina.

Bob Blythe, and old offender, lately released from the Knoxville, Tenn., penitentiary, and at one time an inmate of the State penitentiary at Frankfort, was arrested Saturday last on a charge of breaking into the store of Rolla Harris at Peytontown, and robbing the mails. Harris' store is where the post office is kept.

Next Wednesday will be the Soldiers Picnic, to be held on the grounds of Prof. L. V. Dodge. Widows of soldiers will be welcomed. The hour for gathering is 9 a. m.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS & C.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion on whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, \$3 a year, four months, \$1. Sold by all newsdealers.

MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York

Branch Office, 607 F St., Washington, D. C.

LOCALS AND PERSONALS.

Fresh bread at Bicknell & Early's. J. W. Cope left Saturday for Hamilton, O.

Miss Mamie Hanson is seriously ill at her home.

Prof. H. M. Jones left Monday for Jacksonville, Ill.

Joe Adams and family has moved near Silver Creek.

Messrs. Rawlings and Blazer were at Panola, Monday.

Miss Lucy Hayes will teach the Silver Creek school.

Chas. R. Overley has returned from a three month's sojourn in Mexico.

Mrs. A. T. Fish has been quite ill, but is much improved at this writing.

Kitt Witt, of Kingston, attended the dedication of the Baptist Church.

Mrs. E. H. Burke is visiting the family of Richard Kimbrell at Blue Lick.

Mrs. B. Coddington left Friday for a visit with her brother at Greenfield, Ohio.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Prather were here Sunday visiting Mrs. Prather's parents.

Miss Letha Williams was married July 3, to Mr. Robert F. Johnson, of Butler, Ky.

W. N. Hanson, of Winchester, is at the bedside of his sister, Miss Mamie Hanson.

C. I. Ogg is visiting relatives and making photographs at Doyleville, this county.

Oscar A. Dixon, salesman for J. Bacon & Sons, Louisville, is here on a business trip.

R. B. Woodford left Tuesday for Manchester, where he expects to teach this summer.

Mrs. Sam Deatherage is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Frank Smith, of Hoopston, Ill.

Miss Ida Azbill, who has a position in Okla., Miss., is visiting her cousin, Mrs. N. E. Davis.

The new firm of Powell & Richardson are now located in their new building on Main Street.

Miss Nannie Bales will teach at Rockford, Rockcastle Co. She expects to begin Monday.

J. L. Gay has withdrawn from the race for the nomination for the office of Justice of the Peace of this district.

Prof. Henry L. Holtwood, Principal of High Schools of Evanson, Ill., arrived Tuesday for an extended visit to Berea.

The colored city school began Monday with Mrs. R. B. Woodford as principal and Miss Mary Merritt assistant.

W. A. McCune, of the State Agricultural College of Michigan, has arrived to succeed Mr. Teeters as farm foreman.

Bolton G. Kilgore, of Louisville, traveling salesman for W. B. Belknap & Co., and wife are visiting Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Welch.

Mrs. Rains, of Lebanon, Ky., mother of Mrs. Wm. Robe, and daughter are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Robe on the mountain.

Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Aulick, of DeMossville, Ky., have been visiting their son, Rev. H. F. Aulick, pastor of the Baptist Church.

Mrs. Enos Kimbrell, of near Kingston, called in and ordered the CITIZEN sent to her brother, G. M. Jones, of Claremont, Ind., a former student at Berea.

J. C. Teeters and family left Saturday morning for Garrett, Ind., where they will be with home folks for several days. From there they go to Weiser, Idaho.

On Wednesday night, at the prayer-meeting at the Baptist Church Rev. T. J. Hudson gave some of his experiences as missionary in China and told of his escape from the Boxers.

ECONOMIST STOVES AND RANGES economize fuel, time and temper, while they are lavish in comfort giving, as well as health-promoting cooking qualities. Bicknell & Early, Berea, Ky.

Mrs. Nell Pike McCollum, wife of B. H. McCollum, died in Chicago, on July 7. The funeral was held at Geneva, O., yesterday. Mr. and Mrs. McCollum graduates of the class of '83.

A very delightful social was given Tuesday evening by Miss Nina King, at her home on Center Street, in honor of her guest, Miss Nannie Bales. Those present were Messrs. Rachel and Mattie Bales, Minerva Cope, Fannie Morris and Allie Fowler; Messrs. McNutt, Tosh, Simmons, VanWinkle, Preston, Flannery and Lusk.

HE WANTS A TOGA

Comptroller Dawes Will Enter Illinois Senatorial Race.

RESIGNED HIS PRESENT POSITION.

His Resignation Handed to the President Shortly Before the Latter Started For Canton—Will Take Effect Oct. 1—Record as Comptroller of Currency—Washington News.

Washington, July 6.—In order that he may be free and untrammelled by official duties in the race for senator in Illinois, Charles G. Dawes has tendered to the president his resignation as comptroller of the currency, to take effect Oct. 1. Mr. Dawes entered upon his official duties Jan. 1, 1898, succeeding James H. Eccles, and his term would not have expired till Jan. 1, 1903. When Mr. Dawes entered the office of comptroller he was immediately confronted by the situation in the Chestnut Street National bank of Philadelphia. He found it necessary in the interest of the creditors of the bank to oppose the general plan of a reorganization committee formed by prominent citizens of Philadelphia and for a time he was severely criticised. His plan was followed, however, and it saved to the creditors of the bank a lien on other property from which they probably will realize over \$1,000,000. He frequently expressed himself as in favor of prompt action when convinced that the public interests required action at all, and acted on his principle, notably in the recent case of the Seventh National bank of New York.

Upon entering office the bag ends largely of the national bank failures of the 1893 panic were still undisposed of. During the last four years he collected \$25,000,000 cash from these assets, covering all kinds of property. One of his first orders after entering office stopped the practice of the employment of national bank examiners for the private examination of banks. Early in his term he made a rule levying a second assessment upon stockholders of insolvent banks where the first assessment had been less than the law authorized, and he established the practice of rebating to stockholders such portions of the prior assessments as was determined by further liquidation to have been excessive under the law. Comptroller Dawes also organized a system of consolidation of insolvent banks in the last stages of liquidation in the interests of economy, so that at this time 37 receiverships are being administered by two receivers with greatly reduced expenses. He also has uniformly hastened the liquidation of insolvent banks.

Owing to the passage of the law of March 4, 1900, the national bank system of the country has greatly increased. During his administration he has created 775 banks. The number of national banks now under his supervision is 4,064, having assets of \$5,630,794,387.

One of the most prominent features of his administration has been his annual reports to congress. He came to office at a time when the monetary system of the country was a subject of general interest and the arguments he advanced in his reports became the subject of widespread discussion by the press and financial journals of the United States and England. He argued against bank asset currency under our present national bank system and opposed with vigor the idea of a prior lien of the noteholder over the depositors upon assets of insolvent banks. During his term he prepared a very complete list of statistics relating to banking in the United States.

Was She Masquerading? Parkersburg, W. Va., July 9.—Ellis Glenn, the woman who, it is alleged, masquerading as a man, forged notes for \$1,400 over the names of George and Vesta Hoover, is on trial here. It is believed much difficulty will be found in securing a jury, owing to the widespread interest which has been taken in the case. The prosecution says that the proof of a forgery will be easy, but it will not be so easy to prove that the woman who has spent the last 18 months in jail is the forger. The prisoner says she is not the E. B. Glenn who is supposed to have committed the forgery, but she admits having attempted to save a twin brother in Illinois by masquerading as a man. She depends on her sex to prove her innocence. When convicted in Illinois for forgery her sex was discovered at the penitentiary, and she was delivered to the sheriff here for the Hoover forgeries.

On the Carpet. Manila, July 9.—H. Phelps Whitmarsh, governor of Benguet province, has been ordered by the Philippine commission to come to Manila and submit to an investigation, owing to the allegations that he has been using his position to personal advantage in acquiring land and mining rights from the natives. He is charged with indiscretion and violation of his instructions. The commission particularly instructed Governor Whitmarsh to cultivate friendship and protect the interest of the Igorotos, who suffered from Spanish extortions and exploitations.

Victims of Barnum Show Wreck. Berlin, July 8.—William Smith, C. H. Felton, John Waldson, William Waldson and John Smith have succumbed to injuries received in the accident to the train bearing Barnum & Bailey's circus at Beuthen, upper Silesia. David Adam, George Illart, Stephen Brott, Lea Bene and C. H. Thum, who are among the injured, lie in a dangerous condition in the hospital at Beuthen. Much damage resulted to the show property.

FALSE COUNT

Married an American Woman and Then Deserted Her.

Paris, July 4.—Count Robert de Pomereu, deputy of the department of Seine Inferior and mayor of Heron, near Rouen, has received a decree from a French court declaring he was never married to a woman named Lizzy Barrier. It appears that at the beginning of this year Count de Pomereu received a letter from Lizzy Barrier in which the writer claimed conjugal rights and reproached him with abandoning his wife and their baby. Count de Pomereu investigated the matter and found that Lizzy Barrier had been induced to marry, in New York, Jan. 28, 1892, an adventurer who used the name of Count Robert de Pomereu. Confronted with the real Count Pomereu she admitted he was not her husband.

The day of the marriage in New York of the Barrier woman and the impostor the real Count de Pomereu was at Heron, in Normandy, where, in his capacity of mayor, he read the marriage ceremony for two villagers. Lizzy Barrier possesses authentic documents of her marriage with the adventurer who posed as the French count, but nothing is known of her real husband's whereabouts.

To Fight the Standard.

Houston, Tex., July 6.—Charters were filed at Austin for the Houston Oil company with a capitalization of \$30,000,000 and the Kirby Lumber company, capitalized at \$10,000,000. The first named has been organized to handle oil produced in the Texas field and is primarily intended as a competitor of the Standard Oil company, first in Texas and afterward in the domestic and export trade. The company will take over the holdings of John H. Kirby in the oil belt of east Texas, embracing more than 1,000,000 acres, heavily timbered with long-leaf yellow pine. The company has sold to the Kirby Lumber company 8,000,000 feet of timber. The timber company has acquired ownership of several big companies located in east Texas and has options on a number of others. The directorates of the companies are separate and embrace eastern and Texas capitalists.

Pierre Lorillard Dead.

New York, July 8.—Pierre Lorillard died Sunday afternoon at the Fifth Avenue hotel, where he was taken July 4 upon his arrival from England. Mr. Lorillard's recent severe illness dated from June 20. He was in England and went to his lodge at Ascot, hoping to see his horse David Garrick win the gold cup. He was stricken with an uraemic chill and was sick a week. He was advised to come to America, and boarded the Deutschland, but his condition became graver each moment. His physician, Dr. Kilroy, told him that he did not think he would live to go to New York, but the magnate insisted that he would. It was never thought since his arrival that he would recover. The funeral will occur Wednesday from Grace church, interment at Greenwood.

Failures For Six Months.

New York, July 6.—Dun's report says: Commercial failures during the first half of 1901 numbered 5,579, with liabilities of \$55,804,690, against 5,332 last year, for \$74,745,752. In manufacturing there were 1,265 defaults with \$21,69,048 liabilities, while 4,189 traders failed for \$24,864,207. The improvement over the preceding year was most striking in brokerage and banking insolvencies, which were \$9,206,435 and \$15,839,554 respectively, against \$22,124,346 and \$25,822,682 last year. This is the more noteworthy because the violent agitation in Wall street during May was calculated to cause serious disturbance, and the last week in June brought other failures through speculative speculation and poor banking methods.

Glorious Fourth Accidents.

Chicago, July 6.—A census taken by a Chicago paper shows that this year there were 19 persons killed by Fourth of July accidents against 30 last year; 1,611 injured compared with 1,325 last year, and loss by fire resulting from fireworks less than last year, the aggregate being about \$60,000 in the United States.

Once More the Old Story.

Indianapolis, July 5.—Miss May Harding, 20, was burned to death in a farmhouse three miles west of the city. She tried to start a fire with coal oil while alone in the house and her clothing was ignited. The house was entirely consumed and only the bones of the young woman were found in the ruins.

Declined by Herick.

Cleveland, July 5.—Regarding the rumors which connect his name with the United States ambassadorships to both Italy and Russia, Myron T. Herick stated that he had been offered his choice of these positions a year ago and had declined to accept them and would not accept now.

Kicked to Death.

Marlette, O., July 3.—David F. Boothby, 65, of Macksburg, this county, was kicked and instantly killed by a vicious horse. He was engaged in hitching the horse to a buggy, and when in a stooping attitude the animal kicked him in the forehead, crushing his skull.

White's Son Suicided.

Syracuse, N. Y., July 9.—Frederick D. White, son of the ambassador to Germany, Andrew D. White, committed suicide. He had been suffering from neurasthenia. He went to a bath room at his home and shot himself in the head with a rifle.

Torpedo Boat Exploded.

Cadiz, Spain, July 5.—During practice a torpedo boat exploded, killing an officer and two sailors and injuring 17 others. Many of the latter were dreadfully mutilated.

TO GET GOOD ROADS.

NARROW ROADS AND WIDE TIRES SOLVE THE PROBLEM.

Military Highways of the Old Romans Were Made Narrow—Wear Better and Cheaper to Build—Wide Roads More Susceptible to Ruts.

L. Lodian, writing in The Motor Age on "The Roads of the World," declared that he has reached the conclusion that broad tires and narrow roads are the key to the good roads problem. "It stands to reason," he says, "that if a road is narrow it is self wearing even. It is far more economical to build, quicker to construct and easier to maintain when it needs looking after. We see proofs of this in our own country districts—narrow roads that are almost hard as adamant, while the wide roads are often much furrows."

Continuing, Mr. Lodian writes: "Automobiles may be seen running over roads in Italy that were constructed more than 2,000 years ago—the same roads, hundreds of miles long, over which the Roman legions tramped flushed with victory, over which St. Paul walked and over which the French troops so repeatedly marched in the early part of the century just passed. And through all those ages of centuries the roads have scarce felt the touch of repair. In fact, most of them have never been repaired during 2,000 years of existence simply because they have never needed repair."

"When the Romans built their splendid military roads, they built them on a sort of 'self repairing' principle—that is, they built them narrow enough to compel traffic to wear them down evenly, for the what seems to us moderns—narrowness of the old Roman roads has often been a matter of remark. The real object of this narrowness I have never yet seen stated in any exposition on road engineering other than the idea being advanced of economy and rapidity of construction. But I learned the real motive during travels in Italy in 1891-2."

"We all know that a wide road is only too liable to be worn into ruts. The wider it is the more ruts it will degrade into unless sharply looked after. I have seen some natural made roads in Siberia a quarter of a mile wide, but such a collection of ruts! On the other hand, during travels in the Mexican republic I have seen narrow—say 12 feet—natural made roads running through a marshy country almost as hard and compact and smooth as some of the asphalted streets of New York, Paris or Berlin. These roads in Mexico to which I refer had on either side of them the quick mud country. In popular language this country is termed 'quick-sands'; but, like a good many other things popular, this is erroneous. The earth is literally a quick mud, a tenacious clay, and sticks like glue to the clothing if you happen to sink a foot into it, as did the writer. Among railroad engineers this quick mud is known as 'gypsum,' and to handle the treacherous ground properly has been a problem in track construction. So in Mexico the traffic, being forced to confine itself in the quick mud country to a 12 foot gauge, has in the course of years hammered out a track as hard as a first class French highway."

"Now, the Romans built their 2,000 year lasting highways purposely narrow so that the roads should be 'self repairing,' 'self mending,' or 'self wearing even,' or what expression you like to apply to a road which automatically, so to speak, keeps itself in good order for a couple of millenniums. Since the old Romans never extended their conquests to America, we are not possessed of any remains of their roads, but the traveler in most parts of Europe will see them. You will even find them as far north as old Scotia—since the republic extended its conquest even unto Caledonia. A sectional view of a Roman road shows that the successive layers of material used in their construction consisted of, first, loose stones, 1½ feet thick; next, stones and lime, three-fourths of a foot thick; then cemented brick and tile debris, one-half foot thick; the whole topped by basalt blocks one foot thick. The Roman road is not a French road, nor a metal road, nor one of Macadam's, but, so far as the surface is concerned, a substantial solid stone or rock wearing surface, made thicker and rendered more permanent than even the thickest flagstone sidewalks in Europe or America ever were."

"The loose stone underlayers rendered drainage excellent. Can it be wondered at that these ancient Roman highways are still today almost as perfect as two millenniums ago? Just think of it—hundreds of miles are still in good order, without having, as before stated, felt the touch of repair!"

"He may follow one of these rock-stone highways till it suddenly 'runs to seed' in a cornfield or smiling vine valley. He may be informed that if he likes to trudge across five or six miles of cross country land under cultivation he will pick up the stone highway again. The interregnum space of road has been torn up—nobody knows when—for the construction of forts or houses. Even the peasants used to tear up the roads for the sake of the flagstones when they wanted materials for their houses or mills. But all that was stopped long ago. In a few places the torn up gaps have been replaced with metal roads, which have required more looking after and repairs in two years than have the old roads of the republic in 2,000."

"By metal road, it may be necessary to explain, is not meant a road of any metallurgical properties or coverings, but the kind of broken stone used for, and usually rolled into the surface. This 'metal,' or, rather, mineral, is generally the common grayish blue blints visible on railways laying claim to 'standard rock ballast track.'"

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON II, THIRD QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, JULY 14.

Text of the Lesson, Gen. III, 1-15. Memory Verses, 14, 15—Golden Text, Rom. v, 20—Commentary Prepared by the Rev. D. M. Stearns.

[Copyright, 1901, by American Press Association.]

1-5. This is our introduction to the great enemy of God and man, that old serpent, the devil and Satan (Rev. xii, 9; xx, 2), the prince of this world, the prince of the power of the air, the spirit that now worketh in the children of disobedience (John xiv, 30; Eph. ii, 2). He would come between God and man, he would break up our fellowship and rob man of his inheritance, and to do this he comes in the guise of a friend, using the wisest and perhaps the fairest of all the beasts of the field as his medium, for it is evident from verse 14 that it was something new, and the result of the curse, for the serpent to go upon his belly and eat dust. From this chapter to Rev. xx we see the devil in conflict with God and man, yet tolerated by God until the time shall come to put him in the pit and later in the place prepared for him—the lake of fire. We are taught to resist him, to give him no place, to stand against him (1 Pet. v, 8, 9; Eph. iv, 27; vi, 11), but we cannot well do this if we are ignorant of his devices. Therefore we are here and elsewhere made acquainted with him and his ways that we may recognize him and resist him and overcome him with the shield of faith and the sword of the Spirit even as our Lord Himself did in the wilderness. In his first recorded utterance, "Yea, hath God said?" we see that he questions the word of God, and when any one from that day to this questions the word of God he is for the time being in the service of the devil. He questions the love of God, suggesting to the woman that if God loved them He would not keep from them even the fruit of one tree.

6-8. In the company of and listening to the adversary the woman quickly becomes deceived and blinded and led astray. She adds to the word of God (verse 3) and actually seems to think that her evil counselor is right and God is wrong, and she desires the fruit which now seems to her so pleasant, and she took it and ate it and gave it also to her husband, and he ate it. Thus by one man sin entered into the world, and death by sin, and by the disobedience of one man, many were made sinners (Rom. v, 12, 19). Their fellowship with God was broken, they were afraid of Him and sought to hide from Him, they lost their glorious garments of light and made for themselves as a substitute aprons of fig leaves. As to their being clothed with light, they were made in the image of God, and Ps. civ, 2, says that God covers Himself with light as with a garment. This does not conflict with Gen. ii, 25, for as to putting on clothes they were naked. How seemingly small, but how great and far-reaching, their sin, affecting all mankind, for "in Adam all die" (1 Cor. xv, 22).

9. "And the Lord God called unto Adam and said unto him, Where art thou?" The first recorded question of God in Scripture shows Him to us seeking the lost that He may forgive and restore them. It was evidently His custom to walk and talk familiarly with Adam and Eve in Eden, but a change came over man because of sin, and we have the sad and sorrowful sight of the creature seeking to hide from his loving Creator. Man's sin only makes more manifest the love and loveliness of God, and we see Him who afterward came to earth as God manifest in the flesh to seek and save the lost (for every manifestation of God is through His Son, John i, 18), lovingly seeking His erring ones. He is still doing this, and His question to each one still is, Where art thou? Happy are those who can gratefully reply, In Christ, redeemed by His precious blood.

10-19. The man, the woman and the serpent are brought before Him, and He pronounces judgment upon the serpent, the woman and the man, but in His word to the serpent He tells of a coming deliverer. In this verse (15) we have the new birth (unity with the devil), the conflict between the unrighteous and the righteous (thy seed and her seed), the humanity of the Saviour (the seed of the woman). His sufferings (thou shalt bruise His heel). His divinity and glorious victory (He shall bruise thy head)—at least a fivefold abundant statement of the great redemption. In the sentence upon Adam the earth is included, and thorns and thistles grow as a result of the curse. Thus the creation was made subject to vanity not willingly; it had no voice nor choice in the matter, and it shall yet be delivered and made to rejoice in the liberty of the glory of the children of God (Rom. vii, 20, 21), for our Lord wore a crown of thorns, and the curse shall in due time be removed from the earth (Rev. xxi, 3). As a result of the work of Christ the whole earth shall yet be filled with righteousness and peace and the glory of the Lord (Num. xvi, 21; Isa. xi, 9; Hab. ii, 14; Isa. xxxii, 1, 17). If we would see and share this glory, we must be able to say from the heart at least the first four clauses of Isa. lxi, 10, and we cannot do this unless we see the significance of verse 21 of this Gen. iii and profit by it. See then the Lord God with His own hand, by the shedding of the blood of the sacrifice, providing redemption clothing for Adam and Eve typical of the garments of salvation which He has provided for us by His great sacrifice, taking our place and dying in our stead. Adam and Eve, with their fig leaf aprons, represent all sinners in their sins, having nothing but their own morality, if any, or fancied righteousness, which if they cling to are like those in Rom. x, 3. The Lord God Himself without any help from mortals provides the righteousness He demands and offers it freely to all who are willing to drop their fig leaf aprons (Rom. iii, 24; vii, 1; x, 4). Eden was preserved after man was driven from it, and we have every reason to believe that it continued till the deluge. The flaming sword points on to Zech. xiii, 7, and to Golgotha, where the sword was satisfied and the way opened to enter paradise. The cherubim tell of the future glory of the redeemed when the whole earth shall be an Eden. See their song in Rev. v, 10. Since Adam was driven from Eden no one has been born in Eden, and the only way into it is by Him against whom the sword awoke. In chapter iv we have the two religions set forth in Cain and Abel—man's way of self righteousness—and bringing what he calls his best and God's way of putting away sin by sacrifice, which latter way Abel accepted (Heb. ix, 23; xi, 4).

Dedication of Baptist Church and Ordination of Pastor H. F. Aulick.

For several years the Baptist Church of this place has been laboring under a debt, and at last, through the earnest efforts of Pastor Aulick, it has been paid, and last Sunday the church was dedicated.

The Rev. J. T. Bow, D. D., Secretary of the State Mission Board of Kentucky Baptists, preached the dedication sermon. The church raised \$130 for furnishing the building. Through the kindness of friends many beautiful flowers were furnished for decorations.

Monday afternoon the council consisting of Revs. J. T. Bow, D. D., Louisville; R. R. Noel, Stanford; W. H. Ryals, Richmond; T. J. Hudson, China; T. C. Ecton, Georgetown; L. W. Shepherd, Crab Orchard; P. J. Conkwright, Louisville; H. Hatfield, R. L. Ramsey, E. L. Morgan, W. B. McGarity, London was called to examine Pastor Aulick for ordination. He was requested to relate his conversion, his call to the ministry, and explain his belief as to Inspiration of Scripture, Depravity, Hope of Salvation, the Atonement, Regeneration, Repentance, Plan of Salvation, Faith, Justification, Final Preservation of Saints, Sanctification, Baptism, Lord's Supper, Missions, Final State of Wicked and the Saved, and Pastoral Support.

The Council unanimously recommended to the church to proceed with the ordination, and at 8 p.m. the following program was carried out:

Prayer, R. T. Ramsey; Scripture Reading, E. L. Morgan; Prayer, P. J. Conkwright; Charge to the Church, T. W. Shepherd; Charge to the Pastor, W. B. McGarity; Presentation of Bible, R. R. Noel; Ordaining Prayer, T. C. Ecton; Benediction by Pastor.

The church thus free from debt, with a pastor for full time and an enthusiastic membership, enters upon its brightest period of prosperity.

Other Locals.

J. W. VanWinkle and sons, Stanley and Everett, left Saturday for Cincinnati, to attend the C. E. Convention. Everett expects to visit friends at Peebles, O., while away.

PURITY: Freedom from dirt, or foreign, or adulterating matter; cleanness; as purity of food.—Standard Dictionary. Purity Flour, for sale by Bicknell and Early, fills the above bill.

The mid-week prayer service of the church of Berea will be held at 7:30 tonight. There will be interesting reports from the Christian Endeavor Convention held in Cincinnati this week.

Rev. H. F. Aulick, pastor of the Baptist Church, will take a vacation of two or three weeks, but has arranged for regular morning and evening services each Sabbath during his absence.

Mrs. Geo. Ames had the misfortune to fall into the well at her home Tuesday evening, but we are glad to learn that she received no serious injuries. The covering of the well gave way letting her down into the water which was not very deep, and she was rescued by neighbors who rushed to her assistance.

"Silver Plate that Wears."



No Substitution
is one of the things you make sure of in buying from us.
Knives, Forks, Spoons, etc., stamped

"1847 Rogers Bros."

we can and will furnish you. We shall not try to make you think some other "Rogers" is "just as good," or "will wear just as long." "1847" is the acknowledged original and genuine, and imitations are bound to be poor substitutes. You know it. We know it. Incidentally let us state that the late styles which we are now showing are far superior to anything before produced, squalling sterling in design and finish. It would be hard indeed to improve the wearing quality in silver plate. Come in and see them.

T. A. ROBINSON,
OPTICIAN & JEWELER
Welch's Block,
Berea, - - Kentucky.

RELIGIOUS THOUGHT.

Gems gleaned From the Teachings of All Denominations.
Righteousness never deserts its friends. Truth is loyal to those who love her.—Rev. Frederick E. Hopkins, Congregationalist, Chicago.

Christianity and Women.
Christianity puts the crown of glory on woman's brow and exalts her to a throne of loving dominion in every land where Christianity is dominant.—Rev. Dr. Robert S. MacArthur, Baptist, New York.

The Choice Young Man.
He is the choice young man who, content with his inconspicuousness, is none the less like a city that lieth four square—physically, mentally, socially and spiritually.—Rev. D. F. Fox, Congregationalist, Chicago.

The Only Great Service.
The world is none too greatly in love with our churches. It knows what we ought to know, that the only service of God that counts here or anywhere else is the service of men.—Rev. Francis H. Rowley, Baptist, Boston.

The Church in America.
The church of God in our land is a great lighthouse, a mighty wall of defense, a vast, fruitful river with its many tributaries, carrying blessing to all parts of our land.—Rev. T. H. Acheson, Presbyterian, Denver.

First Whispers of Undying Peace.
God's comforts are the first whispers of undying peace. Be patient, be faithful, be not despairing, but set upon your face as flint against the sin and trust in God and in his Christ.—Rev. Edmund Burk, Episcopalian, Philadelphia.

Christ's Religion Is Not a Theory.
The religion of Christ appeals to the righteousness, truth and justice of any man who examines into it. It is no blind theory. The whole of man's best nature rises up and acknowledges the justice of Christ's claims.—Rev. Dr. Rice, Presbyterian, Atlanta.

A Decoration of Shame.
If God were to decorate with a millstone as a medal for dishonor those who caused little ones who believe in Christ to stumble, how many would be surprised to find themselves thus decorated.—Rev. Dr. C. L. Thurgood, Christian Church, Pittsburgh.

Helpers of the Truth.
The railroad, the telephone, the cable, the newspaper—all these are the helpers of the divine evangel in that they make it impossible for wickedness to hide or for any man to suffer wrong and be long unheeded by the Christian heart of the world.—Rev. Dr. Louis A. Banks, Methodist, New York.

The World Needs Christ.
The world needs a divine, a supernatural Christ. The first century had a supernatural Christ and crucified him, but he rose again and has been walking across the centuries with ever lengthening strides. The twentieth century must reckon with the first century Christ, for he belongs to every century. He is the same yesterday, today and forever.—Rev. Dr. Herbert E. Foss, Methodist, Philadelphia.

Cause and Effect.
It is as childish to look for holiness when we have not provided the cause as for 40 bushels of wheat to the acre from an unsown, unplowed field. Godliness is an effect which has a cause that works under law as accurately as a stone falls to the earth under the power of gravitation and whose rate of increase is as computable as the speed of the stone's descent.—Rev. Dr. Tannis S. Hamlin, Church of the Covenant, Washington.

Life.
Life is a great sounding board. It gives back to us what we do and say. It is a vast mirror, looking into which we see ourselves. Good things give themselves to us as we give ourselves to them. What we are to the objects and the people round us, that are they unto us. A man's surroundings reply and respond to what he says and what he does and especially to what he is. Life portrays life.—Rev. W. T. McElveen, Congregationalist, Boston.

Do Not Syndicate Your Sorrows.
To become old is not necessarily to grow old. There are young old people. Do not brood over the past. The golden age is in the future. Forget all the unhappy experience you have had. Do not syndicate your sorrows and worries. Organize a trust and keep all your miseries to yourself. Remember that there are a thousand things in life to cheer us to each one that can sadden us.—Rev. Madison C. Peters, Baptist, Brooklyn.

Personal Misfits.
The man who is afraid to do good or even to do right, who hangs to his minimum and his meanness for fear the next generation will not be equal to his highest, believes not in God, distrusts spirit, represents the only kind of fatalism and materialism that are to be dreaded. There will be personal misfits in the future as in the past, but history will go on a long time after you and I are dead, and it will take what is worth while of us along with it.—Rev. Dr. Jenkin Lloyd Jones, All Souls' Church, Chicago.

Let God Transform You.
For you, beloved, be this great gift, the gift of everlasting usefulness. God will endow you this moment inexplicably as he endows the cell germs with all the potentials and wonders of this great human life. God will so mysteriously infill thee with himself that from this moment thy life shall be a new life from what it has been, and thy friends shall know thee as a different person, the same by name, but as one transformed into God likeness. Heaven waits, earth waits, hell waits, your decision. This heart, may it beat, "Thou shalt have me, O God." If this be not thine answer, then a demon shall have it. Which shall it be?—Rev. S. Edward Young, Presbyterian, Pittsburgh.

When Harry Was the Fashion.
The following extract from the London Times of May 14, 1901, gives an interesting picture of the good old days: "It is now the high fashion to run, or at least to trot, through the streets at a rate of six miles an hour. A running walk is absolutely necessary for any young man who has the least pretension to ton. You must lounge in a hurry and saunter with expedition. It is an old proverb, the more haste the more speed, but Bond street daily shows us the more hurry the less to do. When we see our idle youths riding race horses, walking for wagers or boxing for fame, we must agree with Horace that 'strenua nos exercet inertia.'"

Senseless Growth of the Ears.
The systematic examination of more than 40,000 pairs of human ears in England and France has resulted in some interesting conclusions. For one thing, it is ascertained that the ear continues to grow in the later decades of life. In fact, it appears never to stop growing until death. A woman who has small, shell-like ears at 20 years of age will be very apt to possess medium sized ears at 40 years and large ears at 60.—Saturday Evening Post.

A Passenger.
Lady Passenger—Do you know, captain, I have never been able to understand how you find your way across the ocean?
Captain—Why, by the compass. The needle always points to the north.
Lady Passenger—Yes, I know, but supposing you want to go south?—Glasgow Times.

The Same Old Cry.
"I wonder what Eve said when she found she had to leave the garden of Eden," said Mr. Grumplin's wife.
"It was just about what all women say when they are starting on a journey. She complained that she didn't have a thing to wear."—Washington Star.

Wanted Her to Have the Best.
Well, rather conceived, isn't he?
Belle—I should say. He said the best was none too good for me, and then he proposed.—Philadelphia Record.

MALCOM KIRK.

A Tale of Moral Heroism in Overcoming the World.

By CHARLES M. SHELTON,
Author of "In His Steps," "Crucifixion of Philip Strong," "Robert Hardy's Seven Days."

(Copyright, 1900, by the Advance Publishing Co.)

[CONTINUED.]

CHAPTER III.

A DEATH IN MIDOCEAN.
When Malcom Kirk entered the little cabin room to which the steward led him, he found the assistant surgeon of the steamer bending over the figure in the berth there.

A woman was sitting near by. The surgeon rose and beckoned Kirk to step outside a moment.
"You are a clergyman?"
Kirk nodded.

The surgeon looked at him as doubtfully as the steward had done, but he seemed satisfied at last.

"Well, you might as well know the woman has consumption. She may last until we reach Liverpool, and she may go before Sunday. She ought never to have been allowed passage."

"I can tell how that is," said the steward. "I noticed the woman come on with her baby. She looked as bright and pretty as any one. Seemed strong and sat out on deck until we left the dock. Then she came down here and went to pieces. I've known one or two such cases before."

"That's true," said the surgeon gravely. "I'll be back before midnight. It will do no harm for you to see her." He spoke to Kirk and went away, leaving him standing somewhat awkwardly by the half open door.

The woman called in a faint voice, and Kirk went in.

"Are you the clergyman?" she asked.
"Yes," replied Kirk simply. "Can I be of service to you? Do you want me to pray with you?"

The woman nodded. Kirk knelt, and the other woman who had been acting as nurse bowed her head.

It was the first time Malcom Kirk had been called on to pray by the side of a dying person, the first service he had ever paid to suffering and sorrowing humanity when he was asked to take upon himself the burden and the joy of comfort. His own life had been free from physical weakness. His own family had moved away and scattered when he was a lad, and the death of both his father and mother when he was a child had left no impression on his early memory.

The situation, therefore, now impressed him strongly. But the impression was redeemed from painful egotism by his intense longing to be of help to this stranger. When he had told his seminary classmate that he loved people, he had spoken one of the largest truths of his great hearted character. So his prayer went out to the God of all comfort, and it is very certain that he touched the heart of that human hunger for divine compassion, for when he finished she thanked him, with a sob, while the other woman made no attempt to conceal the tears that ran over her face. She looked at Kirk as he rose with increased respect. He said a few words simply, but cheerfully, and then went out. The woman who had been nursing followed him and closed the door a moment.

"Thank you for coming in. It did her good. It's a sad case."
"Yes. Has she any relatives or friends on board?"

"No. As near as I have learned she has a sister in London. This sister has been writing her for some time to come here. This woman's husband died a few weeks ago. Since then she has been supporting herself in Boston by sewing. Her baby is 6 months old. She sold a few things, and, with the help of her sister, who sent her a little money, she bought a ticket and with a great effort reached the dock this afternoon. The ship's company did not know of her condition or they certainly would never have let her come on board. That is all I know of the case. Of course we will do all we can for her and the baby now. The sea air may be a help to her after all."

The woman who spoke was only what some people call a "common" person. Kirk could see that. Yet she was one of the great army of quiet, unselfish women who give the world true definitions of the term "motherhood."

She stepped to the door of her own room, which was close by, and beckoned Kirk to look in and see the baby.

He was sleeping in the upper berth, and Kirk looked at him gravely, wondering what sort of future awaited that bit of humanity. The woman shut the door gently and went back to the mother, while Kirk retired to his own narrow quarters, and in spite of the strange noises and the sights of the ocean through the little round port he was soon fast asleep after a prayer for blessing on all who suffer and all who are in trouble.

The next day the woman sank rapidly. Every one in the intermediate cabin wanted to do something. There was no lack of care for the baby. Every woman wanted to help. Saturday the mother sank yet more rapidly, but rallied, as is often the case, and when the passengers gathered for a little service which Kirk was asked to lead she wanted her door left open so that she could see and hear the singing better.

That was a novel experience for Kirk. The intermediate cabin was not crowded as it would be on the return voyage. The passengers were mostly from what the English people call the "middle classes." We in America say the "common people." This means the people out of the plain ranks of labor, not necessarily very poor, often well read, with love of home and in most cases with a religious life that flows deep through narrow channels, but is always true in its application to duty.

Kirk preached a simple sermon about Christ in his relation to the sea and those who live upon it. He touched on Christ's love of humankind and his compassion for all sorts of trouble. The sermon was easily understood. It helped. Kirk saw tears in many eyes. Many of the passengers thanked him after he was through. He went in and prayed briefly with the sufferer. And the day passed on slowly with an unwonted calmness, as Sunday on board ship at sea is so often. The ocean was quiet. The sun went down without a cloud about it, and the sick woman seemed to rest easier as the lights were turned on, and the great steamer with its freight of human tragedy and its uncounted value of souls sailed untiringly on toward the old world.

Near morning the woman who was watching the sufferer sent for the surgeon. He came down, and Kirk, who was awakened by an unusual noise, heard him going by and rose and dressed, going out into the large cabin. The wind was roaring over the water, and the vessel was beginning to rock for the first time since they left home.

"We are in for a storm," he heard one of the passengers say. He steadied himself and walked down to the sick woman's door and sat near, waiting expectantly as if he knew he would be summoned. In a moment the door opened, and the surgeon looked out.

He beckoned to Kirk, who instantly rose and went in. The great change was coming. Kirk had never seen any one die, but he knew at once what the look on the face meant. He knelt, and the woman feebly opened her eyes. He took the hand and prayed again and knew that she heard and understood.

"We'll see that your baby is cared for," said Kirk very gently. "He's a fine boy, and we are going to pray that he may grow into a noble Christian man. You don't have any fear to go, do you? We have talked about that. You can trust the love of Jesus? You know he has prepared a place for you?"

She could not speak, but they all knew she understood. As the storm rose and the vessel began to pitch and toss under the relentless grasp of the heaving hand of the tempest under it the woman neared her harbor of peace. And she entered it gently just as the gray dawn was creeping over the water now lashed into great sheets of spray that went clear over the decks and fell in torrents on the hatchways.

A death on board ship in midocean is soon known by all the passengers. Before noon every one knew that there was an orphan baby in the intermediate cabin. The storm increased as the day wore on. Nearly every one was sick. One after another of the women in the cabins gave up the struggle and retired.

This was what led to an unexpected experience for Malcom Kirk. The baby woke up, and for the first time there was no one to take care of him. The three women stewards were busy with their duties, and one of them who had prepared the baby's milk suddenly came up to Kirk, who was standing by the long dining table, and asked him if he couldn't take the baby awhile.

"I don't know what we'll do," she said in great perplexity. "The women are all sick, and we have our hands full caring for them. You can hold him all right, can't you? He's the best baby you ever saw."

By this time the baby had developed a good, healthy cry that could be easily heard through the roar of the storm. Kirk looked doubtfully at the stewardess.

"I'm afraid I'll drop him," he said.

"Drop him! A great strong man like you?" said the woman, whom Kirk was sure was laughing a little at his hesitation. "He'll be all right as soon as he has some dinner, poor fellow."

"Well, bring him here, then," said Kirk desperately. And the woman quickly brought out the baby and placed him in Kirk's long arms.

If the few passengers still in the dining room had not been so miserable from approaching seasickness, they certainly would have laughed at the sight of Malcom Kirk holding that baby. He really tried to be as gentle with it as its own mother ever was, but it seemed to him that he sprawled all over the cabin in his efforts to keep the baby where the woman said he ought to be.

But the tremendous storm was partly to blame for that. Kirk braced his feet against the legs of the table and held on to the baby as if it was a life preserver. The milk in the bottle was first in one end of it and then in the other. Every time the baby missed getting it he cried with a vigor that made Kirk afraid he would burst a blood vessel or rupture his lungs. Finally, however, matters were adjusted so that the baby's hunger was satisfied, and he dropped asleep in Kirk's arms. Kirk was so afraid to carry him over to the cabin where he had been kept that he held him for nearly an hour. The storm howled over the vessel, and there was a remarkable confusion of all sorts of noises in every part of the steamer. Kirk noticed, however, that the stewards and one or two officers who happened to pass through the cabin were unconcerned. "It will blow itself out before morning," was the statement of the surgeon who came down in a lull of the tempest.

He laughed at the sight of Kirk and the baby. But, being a man with a baby of his own at home in Liverpool, there was also a little moisture about his eyes that was not caused by the ocean spray.

"You'll do, man," he said. "And the boy will make a fine sailor, looks like. He sleeps through the storm as if he were used to being 'rocked in the cradle of the deep.' But we must be after looking up the other woman when we get across."

"Yes, yes," said Kirk eagerly. He had a long talk with the surgeon, and next morning after the storm had subsided and they had gone out to breathe the fine salt air Kirk had no difficulty in persuading the surgeon to keep the body of the mother and help in some way to get it to the sister in London. "Aye, aye, we'll arrange it all right. The company will see to that. But the expense of the rest, man. Can't you see to it that the passengers do something for the baby to give him a start in life?"

"I had already thought of it," said Kirk, and the fact revealed one of his great qualifications for the ministry. "I'll go up on the other deck and see the first cabin passengers about it."

The surgeon was a Scotch Irishman with a big heart. He had influence



with the purser and easily persuaded that gentleman to call the passengers together in the dining and music rooms, which joined, and then suggested that Kirk himself take the baby and go up and tell his story and appeal for help.

This time Malcom Kirk required no urging to have the baby placed in his arms. He would have gone with it into the presence of all the crowned heads of Europe and their families even, although he knew well enough that he looked and felt as queer as a long legged, long armed, awkward man ever looked and felt.

The women wrapped the baby up, and he smiled when Kirk's hands clasped him.
"He doesn't care how homely and awkward I am anyway," said Kirk to himself, with a gulp in his throat. He climbed up the rather steep stairs out on to the lower deck. The storm was almost spent. It was about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and when he reached the promenade deck he met the purser himself, who led the way into the dining saloon.

The first cabin passengers of that steamer will never forget that incident in their passage. They had gathered to the number of 100 or more, many of them old travelers who were not affected by storms. They had been told that the orphan baby's friends below wanted to tell his story, and they were ready to listen to it, but they were not prepared for the sight of the baby himself and his strange nurse.

County Sunday-school Association.

The annual meeting of the County Sunday-school Association will be held in Berea, Wednesday July 31, 1901.

Owing to the death of Captain Thorpe, President, and the removal from the county of Prof. Poage, Secretary of the Association, the State Executive Committee asked Prof. L. V. Dodge to take such action as may be needed to insure a successful Convention this year.

There are between forty and fifty white Sunday Schools in Madison in the Association and considerable work devolves upon some one to insure a good representation from these schools to the annual meeting. Last week Prof. Dodge visited schools at Richmond, Waco, College Hill, Union City and Red House, and this week he is out to visit the schools of Silver Creek, Kirksville and others in the western part of the county working up interest in behalf of the Sunday School work.

A good time and a large attendance is hoped for. Prominent Sunday School workers are expected outside the county. Prof. E. A. Fox, of Louisville, Secretary of the State Sunday School Association, will be in attendance.

A Problem in Arithmetic.

Berea is not a money-making institution. It gives the services of all its teachers. It charges only an incidental fee to help pay for sweeping and warming the school rooms, etc.

The Hospital fee insures care in any sickness, so that you are safer in Berea than at home!

And then you must live at Berea (you have to eat even if you stay at home!). You may board yourself under proper regulations, board in approved families in Berea, or board at cost in College buildings. The items are given below, and should be studied carefully. Notice especially:

1. Room, fuel, incidental fee and one month's board must be paid in advance.
2. Fuel will be 50 cents more in the winter, 50 cents less in the spring.
3. Students below Grammar schools pay only \$3.50 for incidental fee.
4. Students in a Grammar and below have free text-books.
5. Students bring their own bedding and towels.
6. If you get any work to do for the College you are paid at the end of each month in credits on school expenses.
7. They can't lend you money, but the Treasurer and every teacher will be your friend.

Necessary Expenses for Term (12 Weeks).

It pays to have a little extra money for lectures, books, and other things. But the necessary expenses are only as follows:

	BOYARD	LADIES'
School (Incidental Fee)	\$ 4 50	\$4 50
Ex. Hospital Fee	2 00	2 00
Room, fuel, etc., about	2 00	2 00
Key Deposit	1 00	1 00
Room (stove, table, etc.)	2 00	2 00
Fuel and oil	2 50	2 50
Rent of Laundry	5 00	5 00
First Month's Board	17 25	18 75
Living Expenses	1 50	1 50
To pay during the term:		
Laundry	1 50	1 50
Beginning 2d Mo., Board	5 00	5 00
Beginning 3d Mo., Board	5 00	5 00
	28 75	28 75
Key Deposit returned	1 00	1 00

Total Expense, 12 Weeks. 25 75 25 75
For those below A Grammar deduct the \$2 for books, and \$1 from incidental fee, making the total only \$24.75.
When four girls room together each saves \$1 on room, and \$9 or more on fuel, making the total only \$21.75.
Fuel is 50 cents more in Winter and 50 cents less in Spring term.
Persons who board themselves can spend as much or little as they choose on living expenses. The price of a big calf, a little lamb, or a few home-spun bed-covers, will give a term of school which will change one's whole life for the better!

By an agreement of committee it is ordered that a Primary Election be held at the following voting places: Berea, Clay and Duncannon on Saturday, Aug. 3, 1901, between the hours of 12 m. and 6 p. m., for the purpose of nominating Republican candidates for the office of Justice of peace and Constable in Glade Magisterial District, to be voted for at the November Election, 1901.

(W. R. Gabbard, Berea.
Com. } Robert White, Duncannon
C. H. Blythe, Clay.

Miss Robinson has secured an opportunity for an exhibit of Homespun at the Pan-American Exposition. It is to be found in the central court yard of the Manufacturers and Liberal Arts Building, immediately to the right as one enters from the south, and is a part of the exhibit of the National Arts Club, of New York City. The coverlet included in this exhibit was woven by Mrs. Anderson, of Jackson County.

REPORTERS, CORRESPONDENTS or WRITERS

Wanted everywhere. Stories, news, ideas, poems, illustrated articles, advance news, drawings, photographs, unique articles, etc., etc., purchased. Articles revised and prepared for publication. Books published. Send for particulars and full information before sending articles.

The Bulletin Press Association, New York

ALCOHOLIC MEDICATION.

Stated to Be the Greatest Cause of Intemperance.

Above all other causes of intemperance is that of alcoholic medication, and the medical profession is responsible, declares the New York Liberator. The doctor gives alcohol the reputation of being a stimulant, a term of indefiniteness, by some understood to be equal to that of nutrition, but every argument in favor of alcohol as a medicine is equally cogent in favor of its use as a beverage.

If scientific truth upholds alcoholic medication, then are all our temperance efforts in vain and our work an absurdity; hence the necessity for exact knowledge, which can be had, only there is trouble with some of our standard teachers, whom more modern research has proved to be in error.

That alcohol is a food is daily disproved. It does not prolong life, does not increase one's strength. As with drugs and other foreign substances, the presence of alcohol in the body calls for vital energy to free itself from the intruder. Too frequently this exhibition of vital resistance is mistaken for increased vital energy, and thus many are led astray.

Let us understand that dead matter never acts upon living matter. Living, organic matter is the only active agent in all the relations of physical life. An animal organism cannot appropriate inorganic substances, of which alcohol is one, being a narcotic poison. It contains no element of nutrition, robs the tissues of the body, even cremating the red corpuscles of the blood and paralyzing the inhibitory centers of the brain. It is well known that on all plant life and the lower forms of animal life alcohol acts as a rapid and fatal poison. The uselessness and injurious effects when used as a remedy are shown by Derris, Schmiedeburg, Bunge, Cushing and others, in which respect a great change has taken place during the past 50 years.

When the medical profession teaches the world the exact scientific truth of the relation of alcohol to the living organism, then alcoholic medication will be abandoned and alcoholic beverages be done away with.

THE USE OF BEER.

Physicians Find That It Produces Degeneration of the Organs.

For some years, says The Scientific American, a decided inclination has been apparent all over the country to give up the use of whisky and other strong alcohols, using as a substitute beer and other compounds. This is evidently founded on the idea that beer is not harmful and contains a large amount of nutriment; also that it may have some medicinal quality which will neutralize the alcohol it conceals.

These theories are without confirmation in the observation of physicians. The use of beer is found to produce a species of degeneration of all the organs. Profound and deceptive fatty deposits, diminished circulation, condition of congestion and perversion of functional activities, local inflammations of both the liver and kidneys are constantly present.

Intellectually a stupor amounting to almost a paralysis arrests the reason, changing all the higher faculties into a mere animalism, sensual, selfish, sluggish, varied only with paroxysms of anger that are senseless and brutal.

In appearance the beer drinker may be the picture of health, but in reality he is most incapable of resisting disease. A slight injury, a severe cold or a shock to the body or mind will commonly provoke acute disease, ending fatally. Compared with inebriates who use different kinds of alcohol he is more incurable and more generally diseased. The constant use of beer every day gives the system no recuperation, but steadily lowers the vital forces.

It is our observation that beer drinking in this country produces the very lowest kind of inebriety, closely allied to criminal insanity. The most dangerous ruffians in our large cities are beer drinkers. Recourse to beer as a substitute for other forms of alcohol merely increases the danger and fatality.

How Posterity Suffers.

Medical history abounds in proofs that intemperance curses not only its practitioners, but their offspring, the curse moral generally accompanying the curse physical. In times of contagion persons who have lived abstemiously prove more able to withstand exposure or recover more quickly from any form of pestilence.

What Do You Care?

Strong men are falling on every hand; Havoc appalling is wrought in the land. Pestilence, famine and war are outdone, Never more damning ill under the sun. Highest and lowest are caught in the snare. Statesmen and patriots, what do you care?

Women are weeping from hearts away, Fasting and watch keeping day after day. Tremblingly waiting steps that were dear, Love sours to hating, hope chilled to fear. Weak beneath more than the strongest can bear. Chivalrous husbands, what do you care?

Children are crying for love and for bread, Needlessly dying, happy when dead; Carrying friendless hearts made for fun Through shadows endless, life just begun; Aimlessly wandering, hungry and bare. Fathers and mothers, what do you care?

Babes are polluted, cursed from their birth, Parents embroiled facing their death. Light to its strength in the tomorrow cross, Glorious at length the gods of its loss. Passion and triumph love sets us to share. Champions of Christendom, what do you care?

Daily the weak to slavery sink; Vainly they seek escape from the drink; Household and neighbor, involved in their thrall, Frantically labor to break the fall. Pitiously raise the victim's prayer. Lovers of freedom, what do you care?

Jesus by dying liberty gave; Love self denying only can save. Light to its strength in the tomorrow cross, Glorious at length the gods of its loss. Passion and triumph love sets us to share. Friends of the Saviour, what do you care?

Correspondence.

I can tell you how you can earn enough money during vacation to pay all your expenses for the Fall, Winter or Spring Term at Berea College. Write now to John Dodwell, Citizen Office, Berea, Ky.

Clay County.

Ogle.

We are having hot, raining weather. Farmers are nearly done laying-by corn.

The stave mill is still running full time.

Subscribe for THE CITIZEN and get a good newspaper, only 50 cents a year.

Miss Annie Brown, of Pigeon Roost is employed to teach the Upper Otter Creek school.

Jackson County.

Kirby Knob.

Mr. Lewis Parks, of Cincinnati, is visiting his relatives here.

D. C. Sparks and family have been visiting here for a few days.

The newly organized Sunday School at Clover Bottom is progressing nicely.

Miss Pattie Moyers will teach at Blanton Flat and Margurite at Indian Springs.

Robert Daugherty and his mother went fishing Saturday and were very successful.

Some of the young people of this place organized a literary society Saturday evening at the Upper Church with the following officers: Pres., Curtis Hudson; Vice Pres., Sheridan Baker; Chaplain, C. H. Click; Sec., Laura Hatfield; Program Committee, Nannie Click, Robert Daugherty and Green Durham.

Reward to the Finder.

Lost—A horse mule about six (6) years old, fourteen (14) hands high, color black, black nose, not roached, mane four (4) or five (5) inches long, carries a low head, good saddle animal, good walker, walks on outside of front feet, tail a little crooked above the brush, had a shoe off left front foot, and had hickory pole on his neck for a yoke, gentle with woman or child. Finder will be well rewarded by returning the mule to Wm. MAUPIN, Paint Lick, Ky.

Bourbon County.

Millersburg.

James Wilson is very low. Flech Lawson arrived Saturday from Cuba.

Miss Loulie Bush is visiting in Mason county.

Mrs. L. F. Bowen is visiting her sister in Cincinnati.

Mrs. Margaret Colston is visiting Mrs. Maria Robinson.

Children's Day was largely attended at the Christian Church Sunday.

Thomson Miller died Saturday, after long illness from consumption.

All are looking forward to the camp meeting, which begins the first Sunday in August.

Mrs. Lou Ratcliffe will be pleased to have all her old subscribers renew their subscriptions to the CITIZEN. She will be around to see them soon. She will be glad to receive new subscriptions also.

Rockcastle County.

Rockford.

Your correspondent was in Berea last week.

Miss Dora Viars was shopping in Berea last week.

R. D. Cook attended the Livingston picnic on the 4th.

Mr. Perkins and William Ogg, of Disputanta, were in our midst Sunday.

A number of our people attended the "footwashing" at Clear Creek Church Sunday.

Rev. T. J. Hudson has been called to the pastorate of the Scaffold Cane Baptist Church.

A. P. Gadd, who has had a very dangerous sore on his hand, caused by a splinter, is all right again.

R. E. Moye, our hustling young merchant, attended the dedication of the Berea Baptist Church Sunday.

Mrs. Polly Allman and granddaughter, Miss Ray, of Richmond, visited J. W. Todd and family Saturday.

We are having some very cool weather since the rain Saturday—a pleasant change from the sultry weather we have been having.

Rev. T. J. Hudson, former missionary to China, preached an interesting

sermon to an appreciative audience at Scaffold Cane Baptist Church Sunday.

Rev. J. S. Jones, of Bedford, Ind., and Miss Florence Jones, of Berea, visited T. C. Viars and daughters, and other friends of this place, the last of the week.

If you want to come to Berea to school, the CITIZEN will help you. Write at once to Rev. John Dodwell, Berea, Ky., and he will tell you how to secure the help.

Owsley County.

Gabbard.

County Court at Booneville last week.

Born to P. H. Gabbard and wife a fine boy of which we know they are very proud.

C. H. Moore will teach the school on the "right-hand fork" of Cow Creek, this fall.

Nettie, the little girl baby of Mr. and Mrs. Leander Callihan is very low with flux.

A. C. Gabbard, of Booneville, was here last week helping his son-in-law, Mr. Minter, work on the farm.

Grant, Mrs. Lulu and little Alfred Gabbard all have had an attack of fever but are now convalescing.

Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Moore were both very much delighted by the arrival of a new boy, at their home, July 1.

The people who have bees this year say "the are devoting more time to swarming than to making honey."

Misses Fanny Moore and Nannie Rose, of Meadow Creek, were in our neighborhood Tuesday, on legal business.

C. B. Moore will teach the lower school at this place while Meridith Gabbard will teach the "Grassy Branch" school.

Some of our young folks attended church on Cow Creek Sunday. Rev. M. C. Taylor one of our oldest ministers, conducted the services.

The recent rains have caused the farmers to be behind with their crops but "by the sweat of the brow" they still have the promise of eating bread.

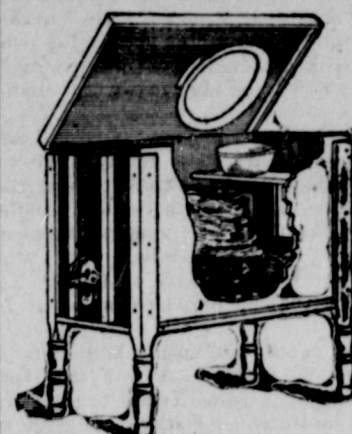
The farmers have been very busy the last two weeks working in their corn and harvesting their wheat. The latter is not as good as was expected.

Miss Hattie Minter, of Booneville, passed through here Monday on her way home from Buffalo, where she had been looking after the school that she was expecting to teach this fall, but failed to get it.

Meridith Gabbard who received a second class certificate at the May examination for teachers, applied again in June and received a first class. Stephen Gabbard, of Cow, Creek secured a third class certificate at the June examination.

There were about 20 applicants for teachers certificates at the June examination. Six first-class and several second and third class certificates were granted. There were but few who failed. E. C. Seale, a former student at Berea, and Henry Isaacs were the examiners.

It used to be the idea that the time to go to Berea was for the Winter, but now people are finding that the best time is in the Fall.



No More Vermin and its Attending Evils.

Our Peerless Poultry and Animal Fumigator will positively rid fowls and animals of lice, mites, and germs of every kind. It is worth many times its price. Costs but little. No trouble to use. Lasts for years.

Big Inducements to Agents.

B. CODDINGTON & Co., Berea, Ky.

BEREA COLLEGE Founded 1855

...Places the Best Education in Reach of All...

Over 30 Teachers, 800 Students (from 20 States). Largest College Library in Kentucky. NO SALOONS.

Trade Schools—Carpentry, Printing, Housework, Nursing, two years Model Schools—General Education, and fitting for advanced courses.

For those sufficiently advanced to get a teacher's certificate:

Applied Science—Two years course, with Agriculture for young men, and Domestic Science for young ladies.

Normal Course—Two years, with practice teaching.

Academy Course—Four years, fitting for College, for business, and College Course—Literary, Philosophical, Classical. [for life

Music—Reed Organ, Choral (free), Vocal, Piano, Theory.

We are here to help all who will help themselves toward a Christian education. Our instruction is a free gift. Students pay a small incidental fee to meet expenses of the school apart from instruction, and must also pay for board in advance. Expenses for term (12 weeks) may be brought within \$24.00, about \$14 to be paid in advance.

The school is endorsed by Baptists, Congregationalists, Disciples, Methodists, Presbyterians, and good people of all denominations.

For information and friendly advice address the Secretary, W. C. GAMBLE, - Berea, Madison Co., Ky.

THE HOME.

HOUSEKEEPER'S CLUB.

About twenty-five ladies of the Housekeeper's Club met July 1, at 4 p.m. at the Nichol's House, Mrs. Morgan Ramsey in the chair.

Prof. E. W. Todd gave us a most instructive talk on "drinking water." He prefaced his talk by explaining that disease germs were not worms, however much they might sound alike, but were little microscopic plants which fed upon decaying matter, either vegetable or animal. If decaying vegetables be thrown out where the rain can carry some of their poison through the soil to the well; this would form food for any disease germs that might enter the water, and they multiplying would be carried into our stomachs with our drinking water, and, if conditions in the human system were favorable to their development, the individual became a victim of typhoid fever or some kindred disease. If, on the other hand, the germ found nothing in the well or in our system to feed upon, it would die.

Prof. Todd illustrated in a most telling manner the rapidity in which surface water could carry with it what might be cast out on the surface or buried a short distance beneath it. A well about fifteen feet deep had been built at Prof. Mason's barn. A day or two before commencement, Prof. Todd measured a distance of 100 feet from the well, and there buried a peck of salt about two feet below the surface. A heavy rain occurred immediately afterward, and the next day a little salt could be detected in the well water and the second day considerable.

Filters to cisterns unless cleaned every ten days, are apt to gather an accumulation of filth that will feed disease germs.

Wells are not desirable in any community where people live so near together that each one can not guard carefully the ground surrounding his well to a considerable radius. Rain water being distilled and robbed of impurities is far better for drinking purposes. The ladies felt that they were greatly indebted to Prof. Todd for the valuable information.

The remainder of the session was taken up with the discussion of a bill of fare for one day, together with the cost per person. One lady submitted a bill of fare at a cost of 10¢ cents per person, and another at 13¢ cents per person. The latter lady remarked that she saved enough from each meal to be worked up in an appetizing way for the next meal to bring her estimate down to 10 or 11 cents. This remark suggested the topic for our next meeting, July 8, 1901, viz: How can we make appetizing dishes from the food left over from any meal? We have all had some experience in this and a penny saved in this direction is well worth our consideration. We invite every housekeeper who is not receiving the inspiration of these meetings to become one of us and to aid us with her experience.

Mrs. K. U. PUTNAM.

WANTED.—Capable, reliable person in every county to represent large company of solid financial reputation; \$900 salary per year, payable weekly; \$1 per day absolutely sure and all expenses straight, bona-fide, definite salary, no commission; salary paid each Saturday and expense money advanced each week. STANDARD HOUSE, 334 DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO.

THE SCHOOL.

Edited by J. W. Dinsmore, Dean of the Normal Department, Berea College.

THE UNITED STATES "IS." Authorities Who Favor the Use of the Singular Verb.

In his recently published work on "A Century of American Diplomacy," General John W. Foster, former secretary of state, uses the singular verb in connection with the United States and is called to account therefor by a prominent critic, who admonishes him that "to make United States a singular noun would require an amendment to the federal constitution."

Mr. Foster has spent considerable time and labor in making an investigation of this subject and concludes from all the testimony he has been able to gather that the point is not well taken.

"I have found," said Mr. Foster, "that in the early days of the republic the prevailing practice was the use of the plurals, but even then public men employed the singular, and of late years the latter has become the rule. Among statesmen who have habitually used the singular verb are:

Hamilton,	Motley,
Jefferson,	Reid,
Seward,	Gresham,
Blaine,	Silas Wright,
Edmunds,	Marcy,
E. J. Phelps,	Evarts,
Webster,	Bayard,
Benton,	Charles F. Adams,
Fish,	Depew,
Fredlinghausen,	Olney,

"Of living professors of international law Woolsey, of Yale, Moore, of Columbia, Huffcut, of Cornell, and James C. Carter, of New York, use the singular. Andrew Jackson was the first president to adopt the singular verb in his official papers. In the earlier messages of the presidents the plural form is usually found, but since Lincoln all of them, including Grant, Cleveland, Harrison, and McKinley, have invariably used the singular. In the decisions of the Supreme Court during the first half century the plural form is generally used, but the singular appears occasionally. In later years the court has used the singular. The same remark applies to treaties with foreign nations.—Washington Letter in Chicago Record-Herald.

In a talk to the graduating class of Tuskegee Institute, Booker T. Washington gave the graduates the following practical advice: "Don't go home and feel that you are better than the rest of the folks in the neighborhood because you have been away to school. It would be better for you not to have had any education than to go home and feel ashamed of your parents or not want to help them. Go home and lead a simple life. Don't give the impression that education means superficiality and dress. Don't be ashamed to go to church and Sunday-school, to the Young Men's Christian Association, and the Christian Endeavor Society. Keep good company. Have no going backward. Don't pay \$2 for a buggy to take your girl to ride on Sunday when you are not earning more than \$3 a week. And you, girls, don't let the young men do that for you. Tell them that if they haven't got too much common sense to do such a thing, you have got too much to let them do it. They will respect you all the more for it."

The "oil fever" has struck Albany, Clinton Co., and several thousand acres of land have been leased the past week.

Second-class mail matter costs the government for transportation \$50,000,000 a year, and only pays \$4,000,000 of the expenses incurred by it.

BUY THE NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE

Do not be deceived by those who advertise a \$60.00 Sewing Machine for \$20.00. This kind of a machine can be bought from us or any of our dealers from \$15.00 to \$18.00.

WE MAKE A VARIETY.

THE NEW HOME IS THE BEST.

The Feed determines the strength or weakness of Sewing Machines. The Double Feed combined with other strong points makes the New Home the best Sewing Machine to buy.

Write for CIRCULARS showing the different styles of Sewing Machines we manufacture and prices before purchasing.

THE NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE CO. ORANGE, MASS.

28 Union Sq. N. Y., Chicago, Ill., Atlanta, Ga., St. Louis, Mo., Dallas, Tex., San Francisco, Cal.

FOR SALE BY SISCO & CO., Nicholasville, Ky.

THE FARM.

Edited by S. C. MASON, Professor of Horticulture, Berea College.

ROAD CONSTRUCTION.

Principles of Construction and Maintenance of Country Roads.

WATER BREAKS.

On steep grades where the hill is long it is a common practice to throw a ridge obliquely across the road at intervals to turn the water to the side. This is a bad practice and should be avoided wherever possible, and in all but the steepest grades this may be done by making the slope of the road higher than the grade.

If the water cannot be turned off in this way it is better to make two paved gutters, meeting V-shaped in the center of the road, with the point up the grade. The paving will prevent washing, and making the gutters meet in the center does not tip the wagon in crossing them.

Whenever it becomes necessary to carry water across a road on a hill from one gutter to the other, it is much better to carry it under the road than above it, as it is often done with the aid of water-breaks. A culvert is, of course, necessary, but it should be used.

TEXTURE OF ROAD MATERIAL.

Closeness of texture is necessary to the building of a solid road. The more completely all pores can be obliterated and the road given the close texture of iron the better and more durable will it be.

Field soil in its natural condition may have from 30 to 50 per cent of space unoccupied by anything but water and air, and in this condition it cannot form a good road. It is too yielding to pressure and water percolates through it too rapidly. When it is properly rolled and tamped the pore space is very greatly reduced, giving it so close a texture that water does not enter it readily and so large a portion of the grains are in actual contact that it approaches the character of a rock. Of whatever material a road is built, it should be of such a character as to permit the parts to pack so closely as to approach the character of a solid rock.

ROADS SHOULD BE BUILT IN LAYERS.

Whatever a road is to be built of crushed rock or earth, it is indispensable that the materials used shall be put on in layers. The thickness of the layers will depend primarily upon the size of the pieces of material used, the layers being thicker the coarser the material. With crushed rock, having pieces two to two and one-half inches in diameter, the layer will need to be three to four inches thick; with smaller pieces the layers should be thinner. If thicker layers than these are made the effect will be the formation of a crust of closely packed material, a little thicker than the diameter of the material used, over a loose and open structure below.

The hardest and best earth road can be built only by spreading the material on very uniformly in thin layers and thoroughly compacting each layer before the next is put in place. The thickness of these layers should be two inches and less, rather than more.

UNIFORMITY OF SIZE OF MATERIAL USED.

It is impossible to crush rock into sizes varying all the way from fine dust to pieces 1.5 inches in diameter and then use this material, unsorted, to make a solid, unyielding road. The materials, when laid down at once, with all sizes mixed, will not pack so as not to work up loose with the travel upon it, and this is the main reason why more solid roads cannot be built from earth.

Crushed rock must be carefully separated into nearly uniform sizes by means of screens and the different grades applied to the road in layers.

When a layer is made of only a single size of pieces these may be brought together by packing so that all touch and press firmly against one another. If, now, a grade is used of smaller pieces, such as will work readily into the pores left between the angles of the larger ones, pressing hard upon all sides, a still more staple layer will be formed. If it were practicable to follow this method step by step there would be reproduced a nearly solid rock from the fragments made and the most substantial of roads built.

SHAPE OF FRAGMENTS.

The shape of the materials used in road building has important bearings on the quality of the road. The best form is that which approaches most closely to the cube, with broad, flat faces, sharp angles, and having the same diameter in three directions. Fragments of this form pack most readily, and, as the broad, flat faces set against each other, the fragments do not so readily turn under the wheel or horses' feet and withstand a heavier load without crushing.

Where sands and gravels are used in road building, those of glacial origin, which are much sharper and more angular than water-worn types, are much to be preferred, for the simple reason that, when packed together, they give a more rigid body and stronger binding. Beach gravels and sands cannot be held rigidly by any ordinary cementing material, because, with the round, smooth surfaces, there is little opportunity for any locking.

CLEANNESS OF MATERIAL.

Where crushed rock is used in the building of roads it is important that these materials be clean and free from dirt, clay and rubbish of any sort. So with gravel or sand; when these are called for they should be clean. In general, anything which works against uniformity of material should be avoided.—Drainage Journal.

(THE END.)